

This species resembles *Erephrosis rufo-hirta*, Walker, and other Brazilian species in the shape of the abdomen and general appearance (see Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) v. p. 175, 1900).

Erephrosis rufescens, ♀, sp. n.

Two females from Peru (*Callanga*) and Bolivia (*Songo*).

This species should belong to *Scione*, Walker (*Diclisia*, Schiner), having the fourth posterior cell closed; but as it does not agree with the description of the genus in any other particulars and has all the appearance of a true *Pangonia* (Latr.), it seems best to include it for the present under *Pangonia* (Latr.) (see Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) v. p. 104, for similar cases).

Reddish brown. Antennæ dull red, lighter at the apex, with black segmentations; the first joint stout, nearly three times as long as the second, both with black hairs at the sides. Face and palpi brown, with fawn-coloured tomentum, the latter curved; the second joint longer than the first, broad, ending in a point bordered with black pubescence. Forehead reddish, fulvous at the sides bordering the eyes, with short black pubescence. Beard black, thin, with a few red hairs. Thorax brown; scutellum red: both with short fulvous pubescence. Abdomen red, shining, with irregular black markings and orange-red pubescence on the lateral margins, becoming thicker on the apex. Legs red; the coxæ brown, with black pubescence; the femora reddish brown, with short black pubescence; the anterior and posterior tibiæ and tarsi with some reddish pubescence. Wings hyaline, tinged with yellow on the fore border; no appendix; fourth posterior cell closed.

Length 17 millim.; proboscis 7 millim.

Type (♀) from Peru (*Callanga*).

XXXVII.—*Descriptions of new Rodents from Western South America.* By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

Sciurus (Microsciurus) Simonsi, sp. n.

Size as usual in this group. General colour above grizzled olivaceous, about as in *S. Alfari*, though slightly darker. Under surface also very much as in that species, the hairs tipped with buffy, not ferruginous. Sides of nose yellowish.

Eyes with marked yellowish rings round them. Ears well-haired, without lighter spots behind them, dark rusty red. Feet grizzled yellowish. Tail fairly long-haired, the hairs ringed black and reddish basally, with black subterminal and dull yellow terminal rings.

Skull slightly larger than in *S. Alfari*; nasals decidedly shorter, their posterior edge directly transverse, some distance in front of the termination of the premaxillary processes. Molars larger than in the allied species.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 138 millim.; tail 112; hind foot, s. u. 35, c. u. 38; ear 16.

Skull: greatest length 38.8; basilar length 29; greatest breadth 23.5; nasals 9.4×5 ; interorbital breadth 14; tip to tip of postorbital processes 20; palate length from henselion 16; diastema (to front of $p.^4$) 9; length of tooth-series (excluding the minute $p.^3$) 6.3.

Hab. Porvenir, near Zaparal, Province of Bolivar, Ecuador. Altitude 1500 m.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 99. 9. 9. 12. Original number 261. Collected 16th March, 1899, by Mr. Perry O. Simons.

Of the seven species and subspecies of the subgenus *Microsciurus* represented in the British Museum, *S. Simonsi* is undoubtedly nearest to the Costa-Rican *S. Alfari*, Allen, but differs by its rusty red ears, more prominent eye-rings, shorter nasals, larger molars, and widely different locality.

Sciurus (Microsciurus) peruanus napi, subsp. n.

Quite like *S. peruanus* of N.W. Peru in the general olivaceous colour, absence of eye-rings, white patches on and behind ears, and other characters, but distinguished by the coloration of the belly, which, instead of being fairly defined yellowish rufous, is only faintly and indistinctly suffused with the same colour, the dark bases to the hairs giving the general tone to the under surface.

Skull as in true *S. peruanus*, but the nasals apparently rather shorter and more oval.

Dimensions of the type (measured in skin):—

Head and body 157 millim.; tail (broken at tip); hind foot s. u. 34; ear 12.

Skull: greatest breadth 21; nasals 9×5 ; interorbital breadth 13; diastema 8; length of upper tooth-series (excluding $p.^3$) 6.

Hab. Mouth of Coca River, Upper Rio Napo.

Type. Female, slightly immature. B.M. no. 0. 6. 3. 6.

Collected June 1899 and presented by Walter Goodfellow, Esq. A second specimen, labelled as from the Rio Napo, has been in the Museum since 1875.

Phyllotis amicus and its subspecies.

After obtaining the specimens of this species—at Eten, Reque, and Tolon—mentioned in the original description*, Mr. Simons collected a number further inland and higher up at Uramarca, on the River Ushpe, not far from Pallasca. The three localities (for Eten and Reque may be treated as one) are all approximately at the same latitude; but the first is on the coast, in the desert region, at an altitude of only 20–50 metres, the second, Tolon, about 60 miles inland at 100 metres, and the last is at about 1200 metres on the Andean chain.

On comparing the three sets it proves that the coast specimens are smaller and paler in colour than the middle, typical, set from Tolon, while, on the other hand, those from Uramarca are larger, with longer tails and, especially, much larger ears. Further south, on the Shigra River, Tambo (1600 metres), and at Marca (2000 metres), the same large long-eared form occurs, while at Chosica, near Lima, at 850 m., the local representative of *Ph. amicus* is again much like that found at Tolon.

It would therefore seem that along the higher level (1200–2000 m.) from about lat. 7° to 12° S., the long-eared form occurs, that the intermediate typical one ranges along the middle altitudes (100–850 m.), while the Eten one may also hereafter be found to occur further southwards along the coast, perhaps to Callao.

The subspecies may be briefly distinguished as follows:—

Phyllotis amicus maritimus, subsp. n.

Size small (head and body averaging 78·5 millim. in six specimens); tail short (96·6); ears short (22·25).

Colour paler and more sandy than in the typical form, especially posteriorly; approximating to the darker specimens of the desert species *Ph. gerbillus*.

Dimensions of the type (measured by collector in the flesh):—

Head and body 80 millim.; tail 100; hind foot 22; ear 22·5.

Skull: basilar length 17·1.

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) v. p. 355 (1900).

Hab. Eten, coast of N.W. Peru. Altitude 20 m.

Type. Male. B.M. no. 0. 3. 1. 62. Original number 589.
Collected 16th September, 1899, by Mr. P. O. Simons.

Phyllotis amicus (typical).

Average measurements of five specimens from the type locality, Tolon, altitude 100 m.:—

Head and body 85.2 millim.; tail 100; hind foot 22.6; ear 22.6.

Colour rather darker than in either of the other subspecies.

Phyllotis amicus montanus, subsp. n.

Size comparatively large (average of four specimens: head and body 90 millim.; hind foot 24); tail long (average 117.5); ears very large (average 24.75).

Colour about as in the typical subspecies or slightly paler.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 93 millim.; tail 122; hind foot 24; ear 26.

Skull: basilar length 19.3.

Hab. Uramarca, near Pallasca, N.W. Peru. Altitude 1200 m.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 0. 6. 6. 28. Original number 760. Collected 7th December, 1899, by Mr. P. O. Simons.

The four Tambo and Marca specimens of *Ph. a. montanus* have the following average measurements:—

Head and body 90 millim.; tail 111; hind foot 22.75; ear 24.75.

The two from Chosica, near Lima, which I refer to the typical *Ph. amicus*:—

Head and body 85 millim.; tail 107.5; hind foot 23; ear 22.5.

Eligmodontia sorella, sp. n.

A medium-tailed fawn-coloured species with long soft hair.

Size rather less than in *Mus musculus*. Fur long, smooth, very soft and fine, the ordinary fur about 9 millim. long on the back and 6-7 millim. on the belly, and profusely mixed with longer hairs about 16 millim. in length. General colour sandy fawn, darker and closely lined with black on the back, clearer on the sides, where there is a well-defined fawn-coloured line edging the white of the belly. Tips of

the longer dorsal hairs shining silvery. Under surface whitish, the hairs visibly slaty grey basally, white terminally; line of demarcation on sides well marked. Face slightly greyer than back. Ears of medium length, their visible surface when folded brownish fawn; a marked white patch behind their posterior bases. Upper surface of hands and feet uniformly pure white; proximal third of soles thinly hairy; fifth hind toe reaching to the middle of the basal phalanx of the fourth. Tail rather shorter than head and body, uniformly closely haired, so as to hide the scales, not pencilled; brownish fawn above, darkening nearly to black at the tips, white below and on the sides.

Skull delicate and papery; nasals and premaxillary processes of equal extension behind; interorbital region flat, its edges square but not beaded; palatal foramina long, reaching backwards to the middle of m^1 ; bullæ small.

Dimensions of the type (which is adult, but not old), measured by collector in the flesh:—

Head and body 72 millim.; tail 62; hind foot 18 (c. u. 19.5); ear 17.

Skull: greatest length 22.7; basilar length 17.2; zygomatic breadth 10.7; nasals 8.8×3 ; interorbital breadth 3.7; breadth of brain-case 11.0; interparietal 2.2×8.5 ; diastema 5.7; palatine foramina 5.5×2 ; length of upper molar series 3.5.

Hab. Eight miles south of Huamachuca, N.W. Peru. Altitude 3500 m.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 0. 6. 6. 29. Original number 741. Collected 28th November, 1899, by Mr. Perry O. Simons.

This pretty little mouse has no near relationship to the *E. lepida* * of Central Peru, which is one of the very short-tailed species, but is most closely allied to the Argentine and Paraguayan *E. lanca*, Desm., from which it differs by its longer and softer fur, more fawny colour, longer and slenderer feet, and other details.

Oxymycterus inca, sp. n.

Size rather large, not quite equal to the large Brazilian species, but greater than in *O. rufus* of Paraguay or La Plata. Fur coarse, rather short; hairs on back 11–12 millim. in length. General colour rufous chestnut, more grizzled into black along the centre of the face and dorsal area, more

* *Hesperomys bimaculatus*, var. *lepidus*, Thos. P. Z. S. 1884, p. 454, pl. xlii. fig. 2.

uniform reddish on the sides. Ears well haired, blackish brown. Chin prominently contrasted white; whole remainder of under surface rich ochraceous rufous, not defined laterally from the red of the sides; bases of the hairs indistinctly plumbeous. Upper surface of hands and feet blackish brown. Tail well haired throughout, blackish brown, slightly lighter along the median line below.

Skull long, the muzzle of the peculiar trumpet-shape characteristic of the large Brazilian species of the *O. hispidus* group. Nasals long, broadest anteriorly, reaching backwards to the level of the front edge of the anteorbital bridge; supra-orbital edges as usual, not beaded or ridged, but there is a slight angular projection in the position of the postorbital processes, whence parietal ridges run nearly directly backwards, giving the brain-case an oblong parallel-sided appearance; interparietal well developed; anterior zygoma-root much slanted backwards; palatal foramina large, widely open, extending backward to the middle of *m*.¹.

Dimensions of the type (measured in flesh by the collector):—

Head and body 135 millim.; tail 105; hind foot, s. u. 30, c. u. 33; ear 21.

Skull: greatest length 38; basilar length 30; zygomatic breadth 18; nasals 14.3×5 ; interorbital breadth 6.7; tip to tip of rudimentary postorbital processes 11.7; interparietal 2.6×6 ; diastema 9; palatal foramina 8×3.2 ; length of upper molar series 5.7.

Hab. Perené, Ucayali watershed, Department of Junín, E. Peru. Altitude 800 m.

Type. Male. B.M. no. O. 7. 7. 45. Original number 925. Collected 10th April, 1900, by Mr. P. O. Simons. Four specimens examined.

This is the first Peruvian *Oxymycterus* described. Its size and cranial characters will readily distinguish it from any known species.

In the same collection, Mr. Simons secured at Galéra, the highest point of the Oroya railway, altitude 4800 m., an example of the remarkable *Neotomys ebriosus*, Thos., described in 1894* from a specimen collected by Mr. J. Kalinowski in the Valley of Vitoc. Mr. Simons's skin shows that the underside of the tail is not white but dull buffy, and that the chest is dirty brownish, a colour which runs backward a short distance along the centre of the belly.

* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xiv. p. 348.

Proechimys Simonsi, sp. n.

Size rather smaller than in *P. chrysaolus*, its nearest ally. Rump practically spineless; nape and sides also much less spinous than the centre of the back. Spines short, only about 15 millim in length, and narrow (0·6–0·8 millim. in breadth). General colour above very like that of *P. rosa*, with the same grizzled mixture of black and fulvous. Head rather darker and less fulvous. Under surface and inner sides of limbs pure sharply defined white, much more sharply defined than in the allied species. Upper surface of feet dull brown, lighter along the inner margins. Tail of about the same length as in *P. rosa* and *chrysaolus*, but much less hairy, the hairs not hiding the scales; scales unusually large, the rings running about 8 to the centimetre; its colour prominently bicolor, black above, white below.

Skull remarkably like that of *P. brevicauda*, Günth., although in external characters the species has little resemblance to that animal. In size it is smaller than in any of the species mentioned. Nasals long, narrow, rounded behind, extending about 2·5 millim. beyond the premaxillæ posteriorly. Interorbital region narrow. Parietal ridges almost obsolete, a faint indication of them in the positions described in *P. chrysaolus*, not continuous as in *P. rosa*. Palatal foramina broad and rounded, almost as broad as long, the ridges on the palate just behind them nearly obsolete. Palate emarginate to the back of *m*.². Pterygoid processes narrow, curved, not spatulate. Molars small and rounded.

Dimensions of the type (measured by Mr. Simons in the flesh):—

Head and body 210 millim.; tail 165; hind foot, s. u. 47, c. u. 49; ear 26.

Skull: greatest length 53·2; basilar length 36·5; zygomatic breadth 25·3; nasals $20 \times 5·5$; interorbital breadth 11·3; greatest breadth on parietal ridges 20; interparietal $7·5 \times 12·2$; diastema 10·4; palatal foramina $4·3 \times 3·5$; length of molar series 7·5.

Hab. Perené River, Junin Province, Peru. Altitude 800 m.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 0. 7. 7. 50. Original number 942. Collected 14th April, 1900, by Mr. Perry O. Simons. "Eaten by natives. Found in deep woods. Native name 'Pericota.'"

This species presents the curious anomaly of being closely similar externally to *P. chrysaolus* and *rosa*, while its skull is scarcely distinguishable from that of the outwardly very

different *P. brevicauda*, Günth. Its most obvious diagnostic characters are its thinly haired, large-scaled tail, its sharply defined white belly, its small skull, suppressed parietal ridges, and short open palatal foramina.

In his description of *P. brevicauda* * Dr. Günther speaks of "an adult male in spirit and the skin of an adult female brought by Mr. E. Bartlett from Chamicuros, Huallaga River"; but, as a matter of fact, it is only the skin (received in 1869) that is labelled as from Chamicuros, and the spirit-specimen is merely recorded from the Upper Amazon, and was received by the Museum three years before, in 1866. It is therefore probable that they are from different localities, and there is unquestionably great doubt as to their specific agreement. Under these circumstances it would be advisable to treat the skin by itself, accurately labelled and with good skull, as the type, and to ignore the second specimen, which has no exact locality and whose skull is broken to pieces.

Ctenomys tucumanus, sp. n.

Size small, about as in *C. talarum*. General colour above brownish fawn, with a faint reddish suffusion; middle line of face blackish. Cheeks like back, a faint lighter patch below ear. Under surface pale buffy, the hairs plumbeous basally; large white axillary and inguinal patches present, the former almost extending across the chest (but this may be due to the great age of the specimen, which is also becoming hoary on the back). Upper surface of hands well haired, whitish, of feet nearly naked, the few hairs also white. Tail practically naked, a few whitish hairs forming a slight terminal crest. This nakedness of hind feet and tail is possibly due to age and wear.

Skull broad and flattened, much more so than in *C. mendocinus*, and still more different to the lumpy rounded skull of *C. Perrensi*. Nasals evenly tapering backwards, their posterior end behind the level of the anteorbital bridge. Interorbital region flat, shorter and broader than in *C. talarum*, as also is the brain-case. No interparietal discernible. Malar less heavily ridged than in *C. talarum*. Posterior nares broad and open, the pterygoid ridges much further apart than in the allied species.

Dimensions of the type (measured in the flesh):—

Head and body 172 millim.; tail 71; hind foot, s. u. 27, c. u. 30.5; ear 6.

* P. Z. S. 1876, p. 749.

Skull: greatest length in middle line 43·3; basilar length 38; zygomatic breadth 27·7; nasals $16 \times 6\cdot4$; length of frontal suture 10·2; interorbital breadth 9·1; breadth across postorbital processes 11·1; least posterior breadth across brain-case 17; greatest posterior breadth on meatus 27·5; palate length from henselion 20·2; diastema 12; length of upper molar series (crowns) 9·5; greatest diameter of anterior tooth ($p.^4$) 1.

Hab. Tucuman. Altitude 450 m.

Type. Old male. B.M. no. 0. 7. 9. 14. Original number 133. Collected 25th September, 1899, by Signor Luis Dinelli.

Although geographically nearest to *C. mendocinus*, Phil., and *C. Perrensi*, Thos., this Tuco-Tuco is probably most nearly allied to *C. talarum*, with which it shares the small size and flattened shape of the skull. It differs, however, from that species by its broader skull, especially the broader interorbital region, more open choanæ, and much paler coloration.

Signor Dinelli also obtained at Tucuman an example of the rare armadillo *Dasypus vellerosus*, Gray, and of the Chilian opossum *Marmosa elegans*, Waterh., not hitherto known from Argentina.

Cyclopes didactylus ida*, subsp. n.

General colour of the more greyish type characteristic of the typical *C. didactylus* from Guiana, not yellowish or golden as in the Mexican and Central-American *C. d. dorsalis*, Gray. Rump, legs, and tail grey, not yellow. Dorsal stripe indistinct, irregular, almost lost in the coarse marblings of the back. Under surface uniform dull yellowish or buffy, without any trace of the dark sternal line present in the other subspecies.

Skull very like that of the Guianan form; edges of interorbital region similarly evenly diverging backwards.

Dimensions of the type, in skin:—

Head and body (c.) 180 millim.; tail (c.) 198.

Skull: greatest length 49; greatest breadth of brain-case 23·5; length of nasals (laterally) 13·5; interorbital breadth 9·6; length of frontal suture 23·6, of parietal suture 8·7; length of lower jaw 33.

Hab. Oriente of Ecuador. Type from Sarayacu, Upper Pastaza River; another specimen from the Rio Napo.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 80. 5. 6. 69. Collected by Mr. Clarence Buckley. Four specimens from Sarayacu examined and one from the Napo.

* Gray, 1821. *Cyclothurus*, Gray, 1825, auctorum.